THE SOMERSET HERALD.

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[*From the Ohio Casket.*

Twilight.

Twilight serene, I love thy hour
Of calm repose, of tranquil rest,
When no dark cloud is seen to lower
Around the bright horizon's crest.

I love to watch the first faint gleam
Of other stars, although less bright,
As one by one they fain would seem
To eclipse that one, with lesser light.

I love the hour when Nature seems
So sweetly to embrace repose,
When Life with sunny brightness beams,
And nought reminds me of its woes.

I love to sit alone and gaze
Till the last ray of light's extinct,
Till long have fled the Sun's bright ray;
It is the hour I love to THINK.

'Tis then, on other days and years,
On scenes and visions long since flown,
Fond Memory lingers—e'en though tears
Burst forth at thought of hopes o,erthrow.

HELEN

SOMERSET HERALD.

Tuesday, August 25, 1846.

For the Herald.

MR ROW:—

"The more haste, the more speed."—This homely adage has been wofully exemplified in the settlement of the Oregon question—a question wholly useless and gratuitous, got up in obedience to the dictation of the Baltimore Convention. But the demagogues and war-dogs seized hold of it as a beautiful theme for declamation, and one by which a war spirit could be aroused in the country, and an agitation kept up, calculated to secure them in the power they knew they had filched from the people by the most unblushing falsehoods, put forth by their idols. The speeches of the 54 40's resounded in the capitol: "The whole of Oregon," they proclaim, "or war; our title is clear and unquestionable; the British dare not contend with us; they dare not go to war with us." This was the cry of the demagogues in Congress, and the hireling presses of the Executive. Ignorance and impudence were their sole resources; upon these they confidently relied, and not one foot of Oregon would they relinquish; not they. But lo! and behold Benton, cunning old Benton, well knowing the extent to which ignorance and impudence could carry those war demogogues towards the contest of 1848, collected his artillery from undeniable courses, and wholly demolished the structure they had erected, and brought them down to 49°, with a flea in their ear, and they slunk out of the contest like dogs wanting a tail. And thus the Oregon bubble burst, and they gladly accepted terms of settlement dictated by the British minister. "Oh! what a falling off was there, Mr. Polk!" But the spirit of havoc and destruction still predominates with the spoilers. The Whig Tariff has produced a large surplus in the Treasury.—This must be got rid of, that the people may no longer feel or think of the blessings they enjoy from a Whig measure. Texas is annexed, and sworn by the demagogues to be peaceably annexed; that no war should grow out of it, but they feel that their strength is increased by four votes from Texas—all of the true genuine black spirit. Texas, fine market for negroes!—glorious chance for old Virginny—hurrah for liberty! We are true democrats, but the Treasury must be emptied—Mexico is in default—instalments unpaid—glorious chance for war! The annexation resolutions left the boundary question open for peaceable settlement. Great mistake this; but might overrides right. We feel no restraint by constitution or laws; we have leaped over them both often, to give strength to our party. A war with Mexico; come on boys! We shall fix the boundary at the point of the sword! Twenty two millions of spoils—worth contending for!—Stop at Corpus Christi a breathing spell—now we feel our might—rush on the Rio Grande—hurrah for California! But stop a moment and consider. This war will create an immense debt. Have you no bowels of compassion for poor Pennsylvania? Ye war dogs, of the West in particular, consider she has made canals and railways to facilitate transportation, to fill up your great Valley with emigrants; and for this she owes forty millions of dollars, which requires a million every six months to pay the interest; and you have wrested from her the means of converting the iron and coal of her mountains into cash, by the repeal of the Tariff. All a humbug, you say. Curse Pennsylvania and the fools, the white slaves they send to Harrisburg to rule over them! Did they not at last session there resolve not to receive any portion of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, to assist them in paying that interest? This shows plainly that this debt they talk of is all a humbug; and as for Polk and Dallas, they would have these to rule over them, and what more do they want? Hurrah for the black spirit, that now so gloriously rules over our land! Five more negro States in Texas and California, and then the jig's up with poor Pennsylvania and the North; they can live on beach nests and hemlock tea.

LOOM & ANVIL.

APPLES OF GOLD IN PICTURES OF SILVER.

The following articles from the North American, we command to the perusal of every Pennsylvanian. They utter truths that will be acknowledged, as well as felt by all; and that must lead every firm freeman and well-wisher of the Commonwealth, to resolve to pursue such a course as will vindicate and maintain our own interests, and rebuke the South for her vindictive and revengeful course.—Pa. Tel.

THE DUTY OF THE NORTH.

It must be mortifying to those friends of freedom who assisted to place Mr. Polk in power, to find that his administration is devoted to the destruction of all Northern interests, and domination so completely, that before his administration is closed, the South may, by the accession of slave States, be supreme, and slavery rear its horrid crest as the proud ruler of the land of the free! It has already power enough to crush Northern industry, and as the petted monster of the administration, who can tell to what strength it may attain.

The cry of the "whole of Oregon" was raised, not because the whole was wanted. No! This would have given something to freedom; but to secure the West to carry out the schemes of Southern aggrandizement. It was necessary that the West should be doubly gulled, and the Harbor bill was held before her deluded eyes, to cheat her out of her vote to destroy the manufacturers and mechanics of the north. So that the West and the North are the easy dupes of Southern promises and cajolery. The game has been played with all the sagacity and want of principle of the most debased of political gamesters; and has been won. Poor Pennsylvania, cheated out of her vote, is kicked aside as worthless. She has given her vote for the accession of Texas, and the domination of the South, and of what use is she longer.—The real purposes of the war upon Mexico will soon be accomplished. Mexico can spare territory enough for a few States to sustain Southern doctrines, and the administration will have them.

Our duty is now a plain one—the North must take care of herself. She must become the unflinching advocate of freedom; and (since northern industry stinks in Southern nostrils.) the hearty hater of slave labor. Pennsylvania has stood long the champion of the South. She must now become the unceasing, sleepless sentinel of freedom. She is now spit upon and scorned, and in her hour of distress and dismay, let her learn that the hand that has wronged her can be extended in friendship no more.

THE DUTY OF THE NORTH.

The brief article in yesterday's North American gave expression, vigorous it may be, but not exaggerated, to the sentiments of the North in the present crisis. Pennsylvania, always was, with constitutional limits, opposed to slavery. This movement commenced by Benezet, was led on by Franklin; and up until the agitating efforts in the North gave to the subject a threatening aspect, the democratic legislature of Pennsylvania annually passed resolutions against slavery, and in favor of its abolition in the District of Columbia. When the issue menaced the peace of the South conservative Pennsylvania—the iron barrier between the North and South—placed her foot upon it. But her principles have undergone no change; and they are insane who seek to throw her back upon them.

Never were the true and real interests of the people of the South—we mean the owners—so wronged as by the late proclamation of war against the laborers of the north. The party at the South which arrogates to itself the name and principles of Democracy, has had the incense of flattery and subserviency so sprinkled upon it by the fawning sycophants of the North, who are despised while they are used, that the fumes have intoxicated her brain, until, like the reveller at Persepolis, she

> Assumes the God,
> Affects to nod,
> And seems to shape the sphere!

She has been intoxicated by a serious of triumphs, resulting from the skill of her professional politicians, leaders who make the duties of patriotism a game of brag, and subject the rights and interests of the people to the hazard of a die.—They have wagered against the masses of the North as they wagered upon Eclipse and Henry, in the very spirit of the race-course. They do not, understand the North, or they would not have hazarded the game; but, whether for good or evil, it has, for the present, been won. They have, (trampling upon the Constitution which is their only dyke against an ocean stormier than the Baltic) obtained Texas, with her own representatives and two Senators, without constituents, even if eked out by slaves. They have secured a Southern President by a Northern lie. They have secured a war with Mexico, the appanage to that of Texas, and hold "a glass that shows us many more" States without freemen, and votes without a will. They have secured an expenditure of nerrly half a million a day to turn Mexican mongrels into American voters; but have defeated the Harbor bill which appropriates a moderate sum for the interests of Northern and Western agriculture and commerce. They have passed the Sub-Treasury Bill to break down Northern credit, and perhaps renew the scenes of '36 when the South, by a disgraceful bankruptcy robbed the north of the monies generously credited to her, and swaggered, bowie-knife in hand, in the independence of triumphant and affluent fraud. But the crowning triumph of the South is the British Bill. Her boasted preference of Great Britain over the North, as vauntingly avowed by her favorite McDuffie, has been gratified. It is true that the domestic market which protects her staples from depreciation has been broken up; it is true also that she must, when capital at the North sinks, she will be overturned and sucked in by the agitation of the financial waves; but no matter so the wail of the North brings music to her malignant spirit. Now all this is a pleasent game enough to the South, while it is safe. But has she counted the cost? The North is cold as her granite, but as firm, and when once heated by intolerable wrongs, uses upon the wrong doer no harlequin's lath.

Heretofore the South has slept upon the sturdy arm of the North. She has lived, not merely upon upon Northern forbearance, but Northern protection. The truth may call the color to the Southron's cheek; were that protection removed, his cheek would be of another hue. Pennsylvania has been between the North and South, as the Andes between the Pacific and Atlantic. Witness the constant and fierce efforts of Philadelphia to suppress by the strong hand, in violation of law and constitution, the uprising of popular sentiment against slavery. Witness the burnings and the killings, the memory of which yet hangs darkly over our city.—And this was done, not because our people loved slavery, but loved their brethren of the South—gentle brethen do they approve themselves! The South exclaims that the Constitution protects them; but Constitutions were, and are violated to protect them. And what is the requital of the South? It comes in the shape of the British bill, and falls upon a people prosperous and happy, like an eclipse upon mid-day.

The people of the North are not the dullards, the clod-like and abject things which these brainless braggarts of the South deem them. Pennsylvania has been the steadiest friend of the South; Pennsylvania is most mercilessly her victim. Her two hundred thousand have stood between the agitators of the North, and the slaveholders. Gratefully has their devotion been acknowledged! Let the South not do us the wrong to suppose that all this can be known and felt by Pennsylvania without a change of sentiment and action. We have been your friends; look to yourselves hereafter.—Pennsylvania has from this time no sympathy to spare for those who have requited friendship and affection, with unprovoked and crushing wrong.

With undeviating fidelity and honorable effort, the Whig party of the South has withstood this war upon Northern interests. Its statesmen have legislated with enlarged views and for the general good, while our opponents have recklessly sundered every link of amity which should bind the nation together. But for the firm stand which Southern Whigs have taken on the broad platform of the constitution, the fobearance of the North would long since have been exhausted.

We would not leave our position in doubt. Pennsylvania will not, however provoked, commit or sanction a violation of the Constution. All that the South has—even to the titles forged in Pandemonium and written in blood, by which she holds the image of god in bondage—shall be protected: but beyond that barrier, we take up the guantlet flung in our faces and know no word but war. Nay, we go farther. The Constitution has been boldly violated once, indisputably violated, by the acquisition of Texas; and her Senators enslave and ruin Pennsylvania, one of the thirteen, with no more constitutional right than had the government from whose tyranny—less desolating than that now inflicted—we burst in '76. If that experiment be again tried, in relation to Mexico; if the North is to be, as is estimated, subjugated to a slave holding minority, for all time, and that too, by the unconstitutional admission of a foreign people, alien to our language, habits and feelings—there is no contract left between the North and the South. It cannot be permitted. The truth may as well be uttered first as last, it will not be endured.

We repeat that the politicians of the South have done a deep and serious wrong to the people of that section in this unprincipled war upon the labour and prosperity of the north. A triumph secured by a minority, with Texan votes, and which overturns the social and settled condition of millions, is a daring experiment. It has turned millions of Northern hearts, which, while they abhorred slavery, still so loved their brethren of the South, as to form a living wall between the spirit of the age and them—it has turned them against the ruthless invaders of their firesides. It has cooled the friends and heated the enemies of the South. In 1836, the young men of Philadelphia assembled by thousands and pledged themselves, to the death, to maintain inviolate the constitutional rights of the South. They would not now invade them nor sanction their invasion; but where is the glow of that Spirit? The South is the foe of Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania is no longer the friend of the South. Nor shall the war be a passive one. Whenever, and wherever we can requite upon her the injuries that she has done to us, we will, as a policy of justifiable selfdefence, make the measure of resentment a generous one. She has invited the contest; made it, and avowed it, as an issue between her slaves and our freemen; and left the laborer of the North whether farmer, miner, manufacturer or mechanic, no means of self-defence and self vendication but by paralyzing the power that avows its determination to degrade him to the position of its negro slaves. The white laborer against the negro slaveholder, is the issue which the South has made, it is an issue that they will yet bitterly repent.

A Man Overboard!

The "Ohio Statesman," the State Paper, and the leading Loco Foco Journal in Ohio, says all these hard things of Capt. Polk:—

"The Message in which the President supports his views, is a shallow performance, vulgar in its language, ridiculous for its false logic; and paltry as the treatment of a thesis by some hair-splitting and wire drawing schoolman of the Middle Ages, who thought himself a great man, because, like all small characters, he had mistaken cunning for wisdom. It is, however, quite worthy the man whose imbecility has been so unhappily displayed in his action on the Oregon question—first uttering boasts of the louder kind, and then sneaking off to cover when the enemy's bay was faintly heard in the distance.

"There is a remarkable similarity in the President's conduct on these two subjects. As he mouthed and raved about our 'clear and unquestionable' right to the whole of Oregon, like unto one of Nat Lee's Bedlamite heroes—for we can only call it mouthing and raving, when the BATHOS of the treaty is known to us, however much it pleased us at the time of its utterance, because we believed it to be the warm language of earnestness and sincerity—so has he now vetoed a bill substantially recommended by himself, through the report of the Secretary of War, a high officer of his Cabinet. It is true that the defence has been set up for him, that the Secretary, though reporting through the President, really reports to Congress. Granted—but this does not in the slightest degree alter the case. It has always been considered—at least it was in those days when it was thought that some degree of profound statemanship was necessary in governing a great nation—that a Cabinet should support one uniform policy—as speaking the sentiments of the party whose principles it was appointed to aid in carrying out.

"Who ever heard of a high Cabinet officer recommending to Congress, through the President, a course of action directly contrary to that of the President himself, and actually accompanied with the proper estimates as to the cost of carrying it out—who ever heard of any thing of the kind, we ask, before these days of deception and palpable fraud? What President, with a decent portion of self-respect, ever practised such small intrigue? It is new in the history of our country and no doubt found its origin and motive to deceive some Members of Congress into the support of measures which the Executive feared might not otherwise prove successful.

As the great words about Oregon were followed by the smallest possible ACTIONS, and were intended only to gull honest men, so was the course of the President on the subject of improving harbors and rivers favorable only with the design of gaining votes for the new Tariff Bill, the Administration not having faith enough to believe that one righteous measure could stand without practicing a little falsehood on another. We most earnestly hope that the day is now coming when every true Democrat will have, in bitterness of heart, to ask pardon of God and man for having aided in elevating to power, men who mistake treachery for good conduct, and paltry shifts for great statesmanship.'

A LEAD MINE DISCOVERED IN CHESTER COUNTY.—Two gentlemen in passing through Chester County, Pa. near Phœnixville, a few days since saw a lead mine which was discovered the day before by a laboring man, while digging on the farm of Peter Kinsey. They saw the ore tried, and ten pounds of ore produced six pounds of pure lead, of which they have samples to show.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

We have, in our last paper, placed before our readers the Confidential Message of the President of the United States to the Senate, and the Documents accompanying it, showing the grounds taken by the President in his intercourse with the Executive Council (the Senate) in relation to the Mexican war: from which our readers will have learnt that the President is in communication with the Government of Mexico, of which Paredes is the head, with reference to a Negotiation for Peace and for an adjustment of Boundary.

We now lay before them, in another column, a Proclamation issued some time ago by Gen. Taylor, at the head of the Army of invasion; which, though bearing the signature of the gallant General, is, upon the face of it, an elaborate manifesto, prepared for him, and undoubtedly issued, by Executive authority. It is for the reader to reconcile, in whatever way he can, the inconsistency between this annunciation to the People of the objects of the Executive, and that very different annunciation of its purposes and designs which the President has so recently made to the Senate.

In the message to the Senate the President is not only anxious to make Peace with Mexico, but announces that he has entered into negotiations with President Paredes to that end. In the Proclamation to the People of Mexico, the object of the war is declared, and reiterated, to be to "overthrow the tyrants"—meaning the actual Government with whom, since the publication of that Manifesto, the Executive has invited negotiations for Peace! How are these extraordinary contradictions to be reconciled?

Again: the OBJECT of the War is declared, in the Proclamation, to be to obtain indemnity for claims, &c., and to overthrow the existing Government of Mexico. In the Message of the President of the United States of May 11th, so promptly responded to, in which he asked Congress to shoulder the War, and appropriate men and money to carry it on, the prosecution of the War was demanded, not to obtain indemnity for claims, &c. —and much less to overthrow the Government of Mexico—but because of Mexico having "passed the boundary of the United States," "invaded our Territory, and shed American blood upon the American soil." It was *to repel invasion of our territory*—to *defend* our territory—that the President called upon Congress to appropriate men and money, and not to "liberate the people of Mexico from despots," or "to overthrow tyrants," who are declared to have usurped power over them.

Who can possibly determine the real objects or intentions of the Government in prosecuting this War, when the highest official authority gives such different, contradictory, and opposite versions of them?

Is there yet some other purpose, not revealed or hinted at in any of the Executive communications to Congress or to the People, nor even to the people of Mexico, the disclosure of which, when it comes, will furnish the key to these apparently irreconcilable inconsistencies?

☞The following articles are from the Philadelphia "Spirit of the times," a Locofoco paper of extensive circulation:

COMPLIMENTARY!—The following article which we take from the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, is full of meaning:

"It is indeed a notable pretension to set up that because the Pennsylvanians were too ignorant and stupid to know what were the issues involved in the Presidential election, it is therefore dishonest and treacherous for Congress to adopt any measures but such as their ignorance and stupidity may now dictate or approve.'

Alas! poor, despised, betrayed, downtrodden and insulted Pennsylvania! What! even South Carolina making game of us? And has it been for this that she has labored so long and and successfully in the ranks of the Democracy? What! taunted by South Carolina, the land of Buzzards and Bowie Knives—of nullification and ignorance—the abode of cotton lords and slavery—where white men are sold for debt, and slaves hung for defending themselves against the unprovoked and deadly assaults of their masters? Must we submit any longer to the dictation of such monsters? As free men—as Americans—as producers and not drones upon society, we say no! no!! We are able to govern ourselves, and we shall for the future do it. We will not allow the Southern Lord, with Bowie Knife in hand and dagger drawn, to first injure and then insult us. Forbearance any longer will cease to be a virtue, and for the future we shall so act as to be able to protect ourselves from aggression and injury, no matter from what source it may come.

"What portion of a State is it that is most active in raising this panic? Is it the country, or is it in the cities?—the plain, hard-fisted, honest yeomanry of the land, or the bank parlor men of Philadelphia?"—Washington Union.

If old Father Ritchie will visit the Counties of Berks, Schuylkill, Northampton, Columbia, Perry Northumberland and a number of other counties in the interior of this State, he will find an answer to the above interrogatories. Has the "Union" ever heard of noble old Berks, who, when occasion requires it, rolls up her 4,600 of a democratic majority? There are no "bank-parlor" Democrats in old Berks—nor are there any Democrats there feeding on Government to the tune of $100,000 per annum. Her citizens, as well as the citizens of the other counties named above—and indeed of all the counties where there exists the greatest feeling on the subject of Walker's British Tariff Bill—are hard working, honest-hearted yeomanry, who feel mortified to find themselves struck down by the persons they so materially assisted in placing in power.

If there are no Senators just at this particular time starting in the cars and who require to have THEIR COAT TAIL PULLED OFF IN ORDER TO KEEP THEM IN WASHINGTON, we do hope that Mr. Ritchie—and Mr. Dallas too, if he should like to hear the lamentations of his former friends—may pay a visit to the Democracy of the interior of this State. Such a visit would prove interesting just at this time.

Extract from a speech delivered by George M. Dallas, from the door of his house to the Democratic procession, on the evening after the Presidential election, in favor of the tariff of '42:

"Gentlemen—The Tariff of '42 is a Democratic measure; it was passed by the Democrats, and it will be *safe* in the hands of James K. Polk. *If the* TARIFF *is not* HIGH ENOUGH, *we will make it* STILL HIGHER"

Extract from a speech delivered before the Senate, on the 28th of July, 1846 previous to giving the casting vote to *destroy* the Tariff of '42:

"The responsibility is great, and I feel it deeply, but whatever may be the consequences, it must be met."

Extract from the Democratic "Yaller Kiver," used pretty extensively during the last Presidential campaign:

AIR—"*Lucy Neal.*"

Oh poor Coony Whigs,
What makes you look so blue!
We will have Polk and Dallas,
And the TARIFF of '42.

A Sample of the war Expenses

GOVERNMENT STORES.—The steamer Archer will leave here to-day (the 31st) for Fort Leavenworth, with 300 barrels of pork, and 1,200 sacks of flour, for the use of the army in the expedition against Santa Fe. The pork was purchased at $10 per barrel, and the flour at $1 80 per sack, each sack containing 100 pounds.—The pork is carried to Fort Leavenworth for $1 per barrel, and the flour at 37½ cts. per sack. The transportation of a barrel of pork from Fort Leavenworth to Bent's Fort will be about $5, and the prime cost and transportation to Santa Fe will make each and every barrel cost the Government $53; at this rate the three hundred will cost $15.900. At this same rate of transportation, a sack of flour will cost in Santa Fe $18 70, the twelve hundred $22,440: making the total cost of about eighty five tons of provisions $38,340—about enough to ration an army of 1,000 men 20 days. And by the same rule, if it will cost near $1,500 per day to furnish 1,000 men in meat and bread alone, what will it cost to furnish all the necessaries which soldiers use and are obliged to have during the time of war—and what will 20,000 consume and destroy? At the same rate the sum would be enormous.—St. Louis New Era.

A GOOD ONE.

Some time since, two or three young gentlemen of———, called upon a Mr. D. who prepared an Egg Nog for his friends and they all drank pretty freely. Mrs. D., a very amiable lady, becoming somewhat displeased retired.

At length Mr. D. lighted his friends to bed—he was, however, unwilling to go to bed himself for he felt a little unsteady, and recollecting that some one had said, "to drink sweet milk will destroy the effect of spirits,"—he stepped to the room door, and inquired of his wife if there was any milk in the house.

"There is some on the table," she replied.

He examined, but could find none; returning to the door, he said,

"Mary, oh, Mary, didn't you say there was some milk here!"

"Yes, there is some on the table."

After a second unsuccessful search he went to the room door and said,

"Mary, my dear, is that milk in any thing, or is it just lying loose?"

A young lady in Boston has fallen desperately in love with the wax figure of a young gentleman, exhibited in the shop window of a hair dressing establishment, and has asked the consent of her Pa to her nuptials!

Foreign News.

Arrival of the

GREAT WESTERN.

SIX DAYS LATER.

By the arrival at New York at an early hour on Monday morning, of the steamship "Great Western," we have received Liverpool dates to the 26th and London to the 25th ult.

LONDON FREE-TRADE CLUB.

The members of the London Free-Trade Club celebrated by a banquet, on the 18th inst., the passing of the Corn Bill.

SPAIN.

The Queen's marriage still attracts great attention. The Herald contains an article in favor of a marriage between Queen Isabella and a Spanish liberal Prince (Don Henry, the Queen's cousin, is ment of course.)

PORTUGAL.

While the Radical party triumphs at Columbia, the Miguelist party every day acquires fresh strength in Oporto and in the Algraves, and a serious collision between the people and the troops is expected.

GREECE.

The Greek Government has deprived a conspiracy, in which were implicated several well known agents to the Opposition.

GERMANY.

Great excitement prevailed at the Berlin Bourse, owing to the resignation of M. Flottwell, Minister of Finance. His resignation is attributed to a difference of opinion among his colleagues on the organization of different branches of the financial department.

TURKEY.

The long pending dispute between Turkey and Persia has at last been finally settled. Mohamra, on the Persian Gulf, is restored to Persia.

SWITZERLAND.

The Council of the Constitution terminated their deliberations on the 13th, and the project for a new Constitution has been adopted, by a majority of 88 members to 9.

EGYPT.

Mehemet Ali, contrary to the general expectation, embarked for Constantinople on the 4th, in the Turkish steamer Esseri Djedid.

IRELAFD.

The schism still appears to prevail among the members of the Repeal Association. The Young Ireland party, are at loggerheads with the views propounded by the Liberator. Smith O'Brien has espoused the cause of the former, and, in fact, declared against the Liberator.

DENMARK.

His Majesty the King of Denmark has at last settled the agitation which has so long prevailed on the subject of the succession. He declares that the rights of the crown over the Duchy of Lunenbourg are incontestible.

RUSSIA.

Accounts of the war between Russia and the Caucasus, continue to be published.—Schamyl, is no wise daunted by his late failure in Kabardia, had assembled new troops on the Sounja, and repulsed numerous charges of the infuriated mountaineers, keeping up a murderous fire.

Hydrophobia, &c.

A writer in the National Intelligencer gives the following account as the result of an experiment tried by him to cure the bites of mad dogs and venomous reptiles. We cammend the article to the special attention of Physicians.

During my residence in the Brazils in 1814, and subsequently, I frequently witnessed the distressing and fatal effects arising from the bite of rattlesnakes, scorpions, and other venomous reptiles, that abound in tropical regions. It often occurred to me that an application which would decompose chemically the virus thus insinuated, would immediately alter and destroy its deleteriousness.

With this view I used aqua ammonia to the bite of a scorpion, in the first instance, and I found it removed pain and inflamation almost instantly! I then extended it to the bite of the rattlesnake, with the same success. Being now certain of its efficacy, I recommended it to several planters in the interior, who never afterwards lost a slave in this way, although death had always been the inevitable result before.

Reasonine from analogy, I ultimately came to the conclusion that the venom of such animals and the virus of others in a state of rabidness were probaly very similar, from their symptoms and results, so that about 1815 I wrote an article on the subject, which, to the best of my recollection, I forwarded to the Philosophical Transactions. In this I suggested that aqua ammoni would be likely to produce the same chemical change in the virus in cases of hydrophobia, and, if so, it would prove an effective remedy against that evil.

On my return to England in 1826 an old friend and physician informed me that he had, in consequence, frequently used it, and always with success. The incisions should be constantly bathed with it; and three or four doses, diluted, taken inwardly during the day. The knife and lunar caustic are never needful, and, at the very best, are but a doubtful remedy, as neither can reach the interior abzorbents nor the general circulation.

STATE INTEREST.

The whole amount of the interest due on the State Debt was promptly paid on the 1st inst., and there is a surplus left in the Treasury of the Commonwealth.

From our Army in Mexico.

We copy from the "Union" the following extracts of Letters just received in that city:

"Camargo, (Mexico,) July 23.

"We are furnishing transportation for the army, and securing supplies for forage on the route to Monterey. We have contracted for 1,000 to 2,000 mules, [another letter fixes it positively at 1,500,] with the packing equipments complete; and these, with the 500 wagons expected here, will be ample for the marching columns. A large portion of the *nineteen thousand* men of this *corps d'armee* will be left at the different depots and entrepots from Brasos Santiago to Chiua, about sixty miles from this place, on the route to Monterey.

"The troops are now fast arriving here in our steamboats; and the General will in all probability move forward from here about the middle of next month, (August.) Now comes the commencement of those operations which will require all the capacity, skill, and energy of our General to accomplish. The great difficulties of an army invading Mexico begin here. So far, every thing has favored General Taylor, and he has acquired not only a most enviable reputation, but his good fortune has become a proverb. I hope, of course for his further success; but, in order to secure it, the most careful combinations of every kind, preparatory to the march, are absolutely necessary. Too much haste may prove as great an evil as a faulty tardiness. It takes time for the requisite arrangements for the transportation required for so many men, suddenly collected here. Meantime the general is impatient of the least delay, and the officers of our department are incessantly occupied in preparations.

"Our news from the interior leaves us in a doubt whether Paredes, of the head army, will succeed or not in assembling a force sufficient to oppose us. He is said to have called out the male population *en masse*, and has strong positions to defend; but it is doubtful whether we shall have another battle in Mexico.

Extract of a letter from Col. Whiting, dated "Matamoras, July 28, 1846.

"The subsistence General Taylor called for—that is, three hundred thousand rations—is now at or near Camargo. We are now throwing up forage, ammunition, and other supplies—the boats taking moderate loads in order to accommodate troops.

"A company of Texan rangers came into Camargo a few days since, having started from San Antonio de Bexar, crossed the Rio Grande at Laredo, and passed through Mier. In thus descending the right bank it met with no molestation, saw no rising for defence, but found all things in tranquility.

"When the Louisiana volunteers were about going out, and had many good horses for sale, it was deemed expedient by General Taylor, as well as myself, that the opportunity should not be lost of putting the light artillery and Bragg's company in a fit condition for the field, as the horses called for from New Orleans might not arrive in time for the march. In this way these companies have been recruited at once, and Capt. Duncan's company has already marched for Camargo. The price has not always been moderate, but in no instance extravagant."

Extract of a letter from Col. Henry. Whiting, dated "Matamoras, July 31, 1846.

"General Taylor has just issued an order directing the remaining troops to move up to Camargo without delay. The trains, it is feared, will be inadequate.—To remedy this he will buy and hire all the mules he can. The last report from Camargo is favorable. A contract has been made for fifteen hundred mules and packs complete. Gen Taylor goes to Camargo in a few days, when I shall immediately follow to complete all arrangements. Horse shoes are now coming in; we were likely to suffer for them and for forges. Forage and subsistence is abundant. The United States steamer Neva sunk on her way up to Camargo with corgo on board. No lives lost, but much company baggage and supplies.

Late from the Rio Grande.

New Orleanr, August 1, 1846.

A transport has just arrived with the Mobile volunteers under Gen. Desho, who have been discharged by General Taylor by orders of the War Department, as have also all the Louisiana volunteers, six other companies more of Alabama volunteers, and the St. Louis legion. The two regiments from this place under Col. Peyton and Featherston are discharged because the Department do not consider them in service under any existing law. These are the two extra regiments that Gen. Gaines accepted under his own authority, over and above the requisition of Gen. Taylor. The other volunteers are discharged because they would not extend their term of service to twelve months, or during the war, when they were regularly and legally accepted for six months, and had made all their business and other arrangements for an absence of that period.

The Mobilians, under Desha, mustered and entered the service, and left that place in six hours after they had advice of Gen. Taylor's critical situation, and embarked from this city even ahead of any of the Louisiana volunteers; and now they are turned adrift in this way! So general and great is the indignation that out of all those from Louisiana, Alabama, and Missouri, that have fallen under the operation of this proceeding, I am informed not a single man will remain, under the invitation of Gen. Taylor to form new companies of such as were willing to stay on the terms prescribed.

THE POLK FRAUD.

We believe that there is but a single public Journal in Philadelphia that advocates the McKay Tariff Bill. The popular voice in this quarter is remarkably unanimous. Everywhere the language of regret and condemnation is heard; and this we believe, will be found to be the case throughout Pennsylvania. The people will regard themselves as cheated, deceived. To show the game that was pursued at the last election, we need but invite attention to the following, from one af the leading organs of the Polk party:

From the Dem. Union, June 5, 1844.

"COL. POLK AND THE TARIFF—A VILE WHIG FALSEHOOD.

"We perceive that the Harrisburgh Intelligencer, with the mendacity so eminently characteristic of the coon papers, denounces Col. Polk in advance as an "open Free Trade Theorist." The authority of this gratuitous assertion is, of course, not furnished by the Intelligencer, *as it is the policy of the Whig papers to deal in habitual misrepresentation* both of the men and measures of the Democratic party. *Now we happen to know, and state upon the authority of a Tennesseean with whom we conversed at Baltimore—a near neighbor of Col. Polk's—that he holds the doctrines of Free Trade in unqualified abhorrence. He has never advocated it and never will.* He is in favor of a judicious revenue Tariff, *affording the amplest incidental PROTECTION to American industry.* HE IS THE ESPECIAL FRIEND AND ADVOCATE OF COAL AND IRON INTEREST (!) *those two great objects of solicitude with Pennsylvania, and believing Permanence in our laws to be of incalculable value,* IS OPPOSED TO THE DISTURBANCE OF THE PRESENT TARIFF (!)

These facts we state upon the very best authority, & cention the Democracy of this great State against listening to the misrepresentation of the coons. The truth is, the strong names of Polk and Dallas have struck our enemies with such deep consternation as to make them desperate in feeling and unscrupulous in the use of means:"

Thus then before the election, the people of Pennsylvania were told that James K. Polk was the especial friend of the coal and iron interest, and was opposed to the reduction of the present Tariff. They voted for him under such circumstances, and assisted in elevating him to the Presidential chair. And what is the result?—Pennsylvania has been betrayed. The Tariff of '42 has been sacrificed, and the protestations of our manufacturers, mechanics and working classes generally, have been laughed to scorn.—Phila. Inquirer.

The California Regiment.

It appears that the volunteers for California, who are at present encamped on Governor's Island, are not quite willing to go further than they have gone—at least upon the faith of the promise which the Government has made to them. It was the general impression that after the term of their enlistment expired, they were to receive grants of land in California as a reward for their services. Of course this intention implied that California was to be made an integral part of the Union, either by conquest or purchase; but the conditions of acceptance, to which each volunteer has subscribed, make the destination of the volunteers perfectly indefinite and the locations of the grants of land equally a matter of doubt. It looks as if there had been deceit, and the impressions made on the minds of the volunteers are, it is said, of the most unfortunate character. Many of them would like, very much, to return and quit the uncertain chance in the West, for which they have perilled all, to renew the soberness of steady life in the great Eastern city from whence they have been drawn.

Besides, we do not see what necessity there is for going to conquer California, settle Oregon, or any thing of the kind.—Mr. Polk has declared that the prominent difficulty with Mexico to overcome is a boundary line. There is no need of sending a large body of troops so far, when, in all probability, peace will be declared before they get far enough to see the waters of the Atlantic meet those of the Pacific. And, if we must have California, it is infinitely better to purchase it honestly than to turn a war which, in its inception, was intended only for defence of the ground lying between the Nueces and the RioGrande, into a war of conquest for national aggrandizement and eniargement of our topographical limits. If we purchase it, emigrants will of their own accord settle it fast enough.—U. S. Gaz.

Another Fraud in Progress.

Great efforts are now being made to induce the enemies of the British Tariff to vote for the Locofoco Free Trade candidate for Canal Commissioner, in opposition to James M. Power, and steadfast friend of the Tariff of 1842. Even some of those who pretend to be opposed to the British Tariff, urge upon its enemies to vote for the Bradford county Free Trade condidate for Canal Comissioner and bury the Tariff question, and all popular indignation against the Free Traders, by giving them a victory in Pennsylvania, to be heralded over the Union! Such councils can have little weight with sensible and right thinking men. They will be spurned with indignation, and those who ure them, set down as British Free Traders in disguise. The freemen of Pennsylvania cannot be deceived and betrayed again, now when smarting under her own credulity. The bow of hope is only in a strait forward course.—Pa. Tel.

Trouble about the Subtresury.

It was the intention of Congress not to let the Subtreasury act go into operation before the first of January next, but, by carelessness in the wording of the bill, it turns out that it went into effect immediately on its passage, except as to the provision in relation to specie payments, which is postponed till the 1st of January next. And even here there was a mistake made, it is alleged; by which the act of 1789 was revived or kept in force, and this act allows specie only to be received in payments to the Government! A correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives the following account of the bill, which is, no doubt, on Treasury authority. [Baltimore Patriot.

"An examination of the Subtreasury has led to the conclusion that it goes into effect immediately, so far as to prevent the treasurers or receivers from depositing or keeping any money in the banks, or any where but in the vaults of the Government. It does not require that specie shall alone be received for public dues until the first of January next. But it leaves no discretion as to places of deposite. If, as is alleged, the act of 1789 is still in force, nothing but specie can now be received. The balances at present in the banks cannot be transferred to other depositories until the first of April next.—Such was not the intention of those who framed the law, yet so it reads. An oversight inconsistent with dates has been the cause of this mistake. What measures the Administration will adopt for a state of circumstances for which they were not provided, and which were not expected, remains to be seen."

The Mormon Emigrants.

The St. Louis New Era of the 7th says:—"The General Brook arrived yesterday from the mouth of the Yellow Stone' whence she left on the 7th July. The water was falling, with scant four feet in the channel. The Brook has been gone seventy-five days on the trip, in being 2,500 miles from St. Louis. She met the Clermont 100 miles above Council Bluffs. At Council Bluffs they learned that five hundred Mormon wagons had crossed and gone on towards Fort Laramie, and one thonsand more were ready to cross. They had planted barley and buckwheat near Council Bluffs. The foremost parties expected to winter near Fort Laramie, and the balance on the Plate river. At Fort Leavenworth, on the North side, they passed the five hundred Mormons who had joined the army. The distant prairies were much burned, and the buffalo ranged low down towards the settlements. Plenty of buffalo were found two hundred miles above Council Bluffs. The boat brought down some live buffalo, elk and a grisly bear, and also the stuffed skin of a grisly bear larger than the largest ox; it was killed in the act of carrying off a buffalo that it had caught coming out of the river. The boat brought down a large quantity of furs, robes and peltries for Pierre Chouteau, Jr. & Co."

The Mechanics Aroused!

No better argument could possibly be adduced in favor of the Whig Tariff of 1842, than was exhibited at the Locofoco county meeting on Tuesday. When it was announced at the Depot work-shops, and the various manufacturing establishments in town, that the wire-workers intended to pass resolutions approving of the British bill, *three hundred Democrats*, by a simultaneous impulse, threw down their their tools, gave three cheers for the Tariff of 1842, and proceeded in a body, in their working clothes and with their sleeves rolled up, to the Court House, with a fixed determination to vote down every attempt to bolster up the ruinous measures of the Administration. These men have learned by bitter experience that the professions and theories of Locofocoism are false and ruinous. They had tested the Tariff of '42—found it all they could desire, and were resolved to stand by it in defiance of party dictation. They have taken a noble stand, and we trust they will nobly maintain it.—Reading Journal

DECLINE IN WHEAT.—The Baltimore Patriot notes a considerable decline in wheat since Saturday week. The best new prime red will not now command more than 85 cents per bushel.—Oats have also declined to 25 cents per bushel. Flour is likewise dull of sale.

And this in the face of the passage of Sir Robert Peel's bill in England, and Robert J. Walker's bill in the United States! Verily, our farmers are to be benefited by Free Trade.

The Way it works.

The Spirit of the Times says that "Mr. Shepherd, of Philadelphia, is making arrangements to have all his coats manufactured in Belgium. He leaves for Paris in a few weeks and will establish an agency there, and will receive his cloathing ready made much cheaper than it can be made here under the New Tariff."

This is the way the abandonment of protection to American Industry works?

☞The Locofocos of Perry county came out *spunkily* for the REPEAL of the British Tariff, and denounced Mr. Dallas a TRAITOR next to Arnold, at a County Meeting held at Bloomfield last week.

Mr. Gough, the temperance lecturer is dangerously ill at Liberty, in Bedford county, Virginia.

The Sub-treasury law goes into operation on the first of January next.

The Worcester Shield states that the bank of Salisbury, Md., has stopped payment.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, ately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

OF Somerset borough, will open on Monday, the 7th September, to continue for six months.

A Teacher, capable of giving instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar, wanted—none other need apply. By order of the Board.

Aug. 18,'46. GEO. MOWRY, Sec'y.

Stray Mare.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., on the 4th of July 1846

ONE ROAN MARE,

about fourteen years old. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

HENRY BAUCHER.

Aug. 4,'46.

STRAY COLT,

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Jennerville township on the 24th day of July 1846,

a Black Mare Colt

supposed to be two years old last spring, with ball face and three white legs to the knees, and the left hip is slipped and no other marks.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

JACOB BROWN,

August 18, 1846.

Stray Steers.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Somerset township, eleven miles west of the town of Somerset, on the turnpike, about the first of May last, four strays, as follows:—

One brindle steer:

One brindle and white steer;

One dark red steer, with some white on the body, and

One brown steer, with white head.

All are two-year olds' and neither has any ear marks,

The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN C. BENFORD.

Aug. 18 '46.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1846. Before he Honorable Judges thereof.

ON motion of F. M. Kimmel Esq. the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of William Silbaugh deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 7th day of September next (1846) and shew cause if any they have why the Real Estate of said Wm. Silbaugh dec'd should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 14th day of July, A. D. 1846. W. H. PICKING.

July 28, 1846 *Clerk*

NOTICE

To the heirs and legal representatives of Rosanna Shaffer, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the house of David Williamson, in the township of Somerset and county of Somerset, on Wednesday the 26th day of August 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said Rosanna Shaffer, dec'd, to and among her children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value, and appraise the same, according law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,

july 21,'46-6t. Sheriff.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry at the house of John Brubaker in the town of Berlin, on Tuesday the 1st of September next, the following real estate, late the property of Elisabeth Poorbaugh, deceased, viz.—

A certain tract of land,

situate in allegheny township, adjoining lands of John Poorbaugh, Samuel Boyer George Poorbaugh and others, containing one hundred and sixty five acres, be the same more or less, with the appertenances.

Terms—One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Charles Heffley, Trustee, &c.

By order of the Court,

W. H. PICKING,

Aug. 5, 1846. Clerk.

BLANK SUMMONS' For Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, of January Term, 1844. No. 6.

AND now to wit: 6, August 1844. The account of George Weller, Sequestrator of the Somerset and Cumberland Turnpike road, filed in my office, and will be presented to the court for confirmation, on Monday the 7th day of September next.

Proth'y Office Somerset, August 11,'46 } A. J. OGLE. Prothonotary.

FRENCH BURR FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and mill owners in particular, that he still continues to carry on the making of

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES

in the borough of Youngtown, Westmoreland county Pa. In addition to his old stock he has received a large number of choice Burr Blocks, from the east, with all other necessary materials, he will be able to manufacture Mill Stones of any size on the shortest notice. The subscriber thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received, he flatters himself from eleven years experience in his business together with keeping the most experienced workmen in his employ, that he can render general satisfaction, and that on the most liberal terms; he can and will sell as low as any manufactory in the western country.

Orders directed to the subscriber in Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pa., punctually attended to.

JOHN TONER.

july 28, 1846.

State of Pennsylvania.
Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county and State aforesaid, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1846.

Present Honorable J. S. Black, President, and John McCarty and George Chorpenning, associate Judges of the same court.

IN the matter of the estate of Peter Bradford, late of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, deceased.

And now to wit: July 14th, 1846, the final account of David Weimer, administrator of said deceased, confirmed by the court, and July 15th, A. D. 1846, the court appoint Samuel W. Pearson, Isaac Hugus and Samuel Gaither, Esqrs., auditors to report a distribution of the funds, in the hands of the Administrator, to wit, the sum of three thousand five hundred and ninety one dollars and twenty cents, ($3591, 20) to and among the persons legally entitled to receive the same.

Three weeks notice of the Auditors' meeting to be published in one paper in Somerset county, Penn'a. and same notice in one weekly paper in Louisville Kentucky, and in Saint Louis Missouri.

Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 15th day of July, 1846.

W. H. PICKING,
Clerk.

NOTICE.

To the heirs of Peter Bradford, late of Somerset County, Penn'a. deceased.

IN pursuance of the above commission the undersigned auditors therein named, will meet at the Hotel of Wm. H. Picking in Somerset Borough, County and State aforesaid, on *Friday the 28th day of August next*, to perform the duty thereby enjomed upon them, at which time and place, all persons interested are notified to attend, if they see proper.

S W PEARSON,
I. HUGUS,
S. GAITHER,
Auditors.

Somerset, July 21, 1846.

The Weekly Louisville Journal and Weekly Missouri Republican will copy, as per order of court, and send a copy of each number of their respective papers containing the advertisement to this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' court of Somerset County, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on *Saturday the 29th day of August next*, the following valuable real estate, late the property of Jacob Swank deceased, viz:

One Plantation

and tract of land, situate in Somerset township, 3 miles North East from Somerset Borough, near the Somerset and Stoystown road, adjoining lands of Christian Saylor, Henry J. Heiple, Jacob Snyder Esq., John Swank and others, containing, **288 ACRES** and allowance, 150 acres of which are clear, with about 25 or 30 acres in meadow, on which are erected a large two story log house weatherboarded, a log barn, stables and other buildings, there is also a large apple orchard, with an apple-mill and cider press on the the premises, as also several never failing streams of good water.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Also at the same time and

place, will be sold the following personal property viz.—1 ten plate Stove and pipe, 1 Bureau, Kitchen Cubboard, 1 Buffalo Robe, 4 or 5 double coverlets, a lot of bedding, and a variety of Kitchen furniture, on a reasonable credit.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M, and due attendance will be given.

SAMUEL BUNSAKER,
SAMUEL SWANK,
July 28 1846. Adm'rs.

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS:

ANDREW STEWART,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Whigs and Antimasons of Somerset county will be held at the Court House in Somerset, on Tuesday evening of Court week, (1st September,) to give an expression of opinion on he leading questions which now agitate the country.

The Hon. Andrew Stewart, it is expected, will be present to address the meeting.

The friends of a protective Tariff and of domestic industry generally are invited to attend, it being probable that measures for the furtherance of these objects will be taken by the meeting. MANY.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A Boy from the country will be taken as an apprentice at this office, if application be made soon.

Plain Questions.

Upon what grounds do the friends of Mr. Weyand place his election?

Is it pretended that he is better, or even as well qualified, to represent the people of this District in Congress as Mr. Stewart is?

Would he have as much influence, if elected, as Mr. Stewart has?

Would he bring forward or advocate measures better calculated to advance the interests of his constituents and of the nation than those which Mr. Stewart has brought forward or advocated?

Would he use his best efforts to have the Tariff of 1842 re-established, and if he did, would he be likely to accomplish as much as Mr. Stewart would?

Is it proposed to carry any new measures through Congress in regard to which Mr. Weyand's views differ from those of Mr. Stewart? If so, what are those measures?

What *are* Mr. Weyand's views of the American Tariff of 1842 and of the British Tariff of 1846 respectively? Is he in favor of the former or of the latter?

These are questions which the people of this District have a right to ask and expect to be answered. Let Mr. Weyand's friends attend to them; let them "define" their candidate's "position," unmask their batteries, and show the public where they and he are to be found.

The Meeting next Tuesday.

We expect to see a good turn-out to the meeting at the Court House next Tuesday evening. The course of policy which the Administration and its friends have adopted, demands from the people an expression of their sentiments, and especially that part of it which will soon press so heavily upon the industry of the country as to depress trade and prostrate labor. All the other bad acts of the Administration might have been borne in silence, but the destruction of the protecive Tariff is a measure which deserves to be condemned by every freeman in the nation.—Whatever others may think, or say, or do, we feel assured that the hard-fisted yeomanry of Somerset county will speak out their sentiments as becomes freemen and republicans.

☞The British Tariff Act and the Subtreasury Act are twin measures. Under the operations of the one, the industry of the nation will be prostrated; and by the other, a large portion of the *gold* and *silver* now in general use will be withdrawn from circulation. The result will be that Banks, however solvent, will be compelled to curtail their discounts—and others, having but a small capital, will explode. A general crash among business men will follow—and then, in order to blindfold the people, the Administration and its friends will cry out against "the Banks!—the rascally Banks!" as being the cause of all the mischief. Mark our words!

APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount of money appropriated during the late session of Congress, we learn is sixty one millions of dollars, and it was stated in the Senate by Mr. Allen, a few days prior to the adjournment that it would become necessary to appropriate some thirty-five millions more the next session on account of the Mexican war. "Hurrah for Polk, Dallas and Texas!"—Where are those banners?

ANOTHER NEW STATE.—Wisconsin has been admitted as a State of the Union.

The Congressional Election.

Though our opponents in this county are apparently passive in regard to the Congressional election, we understand that extraordinary efforts are being made, in a quiet way, in behalf of their candidate. It will be well enough for the Whigs to bear this fact in mind, lest they be found "napping" at a time when they ought to be up and doing.

STATE ELECTIONS.

INDIANA.—Whitcomb, Locofoco, is elected Governor by about 1000 votes; the Locos have a majority of 2 in the Senate, and the Whigs a majority of 8 or 10 in the House.

KENTUCKY has gone for the Whigs with a rush.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A Whig Governor, Whig Senate and Whig House of Representatives.

MISSOURI.—Gone for the Locos, as usual.

Bouquet's Battle Ground.

We are much gratified to observe by the Greensburgh papers, that a number of citizens of Westmoreland and Allegheny counties contemplate erecting a monument on the spot where in 1763 was fought Col. Bouquet's memorable Battle with the Indians, in which the latter were completely routed, and in consequence of which their incursions upon the frontier settlements ceased for a season. A three days' encampment of the volunteer companies of the above named counties is to be held on the Battle Ground, commencing on the 9th day of September, and in the course of which the monument is to be erected.

☞Spurious $2 bills on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, Lexington, are said to be in circulation. Vignette, Railroad cars; cashier's name and filling up engraved.

It is rumored that the Bank of Lewistown has suspended payment. Not certain.

The Issue in October Next:

JAS. M. POWER AND THE Whig Tariff of '42.	WM. B. FOSTER AND THE British Tariff of '46.

☞People of Pennsylvania, says the Reading Journal, here is the issue fairly stated. The election of JAMES M. POWER will be regarded all over the Union as evidence not to be misunderstood, that PENNSYLVANIA is not to be PROSTRATED IN THE DUST, or her honest voters CHEATED and HUMBUGGED with impunity—while every vote polled FOR WILLIAM B. FOSTER will be deemed an expression in favor of FREE TRADE and the BRITISH TARIFF of 1846.

Elections.

State elections were held on Monday, August 3d in Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; and also took place in North Carolina and Tennessee on Thursday, Augutst 6th. The remaining elections this year will be held as stated below:

Vermont	on Tuesday, Sept.		1st
Maine,	Monday	"	14th.
Georgia,	"	Oct.	5th.
Arkansas,	"	"	5th.
Maryland,	Wednesday	"	7th.
S. Carolina,	Monday,	"	12th.
Pennsylvania,	Tuesday	"	13th.
Ohio,	"	"	13th.
Mississippi,	"	November,	2d.
Michigan,	"	"	2d.
New York.	"	"	2d.
New Jersey,	"	"	2d.
Massachusetts,	Monday,	"	9th.
Delaware,	Tuesday	"	10th.

Whipping-in.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, which is one of the organs of the Administration, holds this language:

"But there is no middle ground to take in such a crisis as this. He that is not with the Democracy of the Union, whatever else may be said to the contrary, is against it. Let us be understood. Our meaning is clear, that while the State of Pennsylvania has its own notions in regard to protection, she is not the less a member of the great political church, nor does it follow that she should divide from her friends even in thought. Those who advise a different course—those who ask her to separate from the Democratic party of the Union, on this subject—are either her worst enemies, or their own."

This is plain enough. The Administration have determined to resort to the policy of 'whipping-in.' All who have the independence and moral nerve to advocate Protection to Home Industry, as opposed to the doctrines of the National Administration, are to be denounced as traitors to the party. Senator Cameron and his friends, will please take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.—Lan. Tribune.

FREE TRADE.—On the strength of Peel's bill, a cargo of Wheat went out of New York, purchased at $1,00 per bushel and has sold in Liverpool at 70 cts.—Farmers, you have been told that the free trade bill of the Peel Ministry would improve the price of grain!

The United States Government has purchased two propeller steamboats, to ply on the Rio Grande.

A STRANGER IN WALL STREET.

The following youngster from Washington made his appearance in Wall street yesterday and attracted a great deal of attention. The dear little thing is not christened yet—no body knows what to call it; but the lovers of mammon in that wicked street, after fondling it over for a while, turned it right into a bank note and it is passing as currency, just as if it was worth $100!

[Head of Washington] [Goddess of Liberty]

WAR WARRANT, No.——,
$100. Treasury of the U. States
Washington, 27th, June, 1846
At sight pay to T. J. Leslie, Paymaster, or order, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
W. SELDEN,
Treasurer of United States.
No.—. Reg't 27th June, 1846 $100
Canal and Banking Company,
New Orleans.
R. H. GILLET,
Register of the Treasury.

Now, from the Treasury Department we expected Treasury NOTES, Treasury DRAFTS, Treasury REQUISITIONS, and all other sorts of paper money with new names; but we never expected to see the War Department go into the manufacture of paper money rags. This note, however, has been beautifully engraved for the War Department, and is issued from it just as a $100 bank note is from any bank in Wall street. It passes just as any other bank note does, and is rather better currency, because it is without discount in any other part of the Union. So we have at last, and already, under this HARD-MONEY Administration, the Government banking system established both in the War and Treasury Departments.—N. Y. Express.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE BRITISH TARIFF.

The following article is from the pen of an old Democrat, who aided in the election of Gen. Jackson, and who supported the election of Mr. Polk; but his democracy does not make him the enemy of the laborers of his country and the advocate of the laborers of foreign countries as it does a large portion of "the party."

Mr. EDITOR.—The "Argus" of Tuesday last has copied an article from the "New Haven Register," giving a list of several articles of the new British Tariff, compared with the law of 1842, which are erroneous in many particulars.

The article says that HATS, FUR, pay under the new law, 50 per cent., and under the present law 35. The fact, is, under the present law fur hats are at 50 per cent, and the new at 30 per cent.—Also, the article says, that Boots and Bootees, under the new law, pay 30 per cent, and under the present law 31. The fast is, Boots and Bootees, under the present law, pay a *specific duty* of 125 cents per pair; and Shoes and Pumps a duty of 30 *cents per pair.*

The friends of the new British Tariff Law are making many erroneous statements to decive the people.

Silk hats, under the present law, pay 100 cents each specific duty, and under the new British law 25 per cent, ad valorem, which is not 25 cents each.

Wool hats, under the present law, pay 18 cts. each specific duty, and under the new British law pay 30 per cent ad valorem, which is not ten cts. each.

The tailors, boot and shoe makers, weavers, tobaconists, cigar makers, and many others, have not one half of the protection under the new British law that is given them under the present law.

Under the law of 1842, fur hats pay 50 per cent, ad valorem; boots and bootees 125 cents per pair; shoes and pumps 30 cents per pair; wool hats 18 cents each; silk hats 100 cents each. S.

Backing Out.

The loco foco papers of this State which had the boldness to denounce M'Kay's British Tariff Bill before they knew what their leaders would finally permit them to do, are almost unanimously clawing off and making humble apologies for their sins, or more humble ones for those who foisted the infamous measure upon the country. This we expected and predicted. Men who are not their own masters have no right to speak until they are told what to say by those who control their thoughts and actions, and those who have done so on the Tariff business have discovered to their sorrow what perfect slaves they are. Even the Spirit of the Times, of Philadelphia, which was for a time quite rabid, is now as tame as a kitten. Not a word has it uttered for a week on the treason of Dallas, and not a word will it utter hereafter. And what is more, its editor and all connected with it would vote again to-morrow for Polk and Dallas, if they were the condidates of the party. And so with every other loco foco editor in the State. They can howl for a day when destruction comes upon the country, but the next day all is forgot.—Lancaster Union.

WHOOPING COUGH.—We are indebted to Mr. J. N. Brown, of our city, says the Baton Rouge Gazette, for the following receipt, which has been very successfully used in his family as a remedy for the whooping Cough:

"Equal portions of linseed oil, honey and New England rum mixed together; give one table spoonful every time the patient coughs—effects a cure in a few days."

STRAWBERRY LEAVES.—Three or four, eaten green, are an immediate remedy for dysentery, summer complaint, &c. Papers, by publishing the above, will confer a favor on the community, and save an immense amount of suffering and many valuable lives.

Poor House Directors.

We have been requested to suggest the names of the following gentlemen for Poor House Directors.

Absalom Casebeer,
George Chorpenning, Sr.
Jonas Keim.

CORONER.

ISAAC FRIEDLINE, of Lavansville, is recommended as a candidate for the office of Coroner, by many voters of
PAINT TOWNSHIP.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL J. LICHTY, of Somerset township, in recommended for county Auditor by
STONYCREEK.

AUDITOR.

RR. ROW:—GEORGE WELLER, Esq., of Brothersvalley Township, is recommended as a suitable person for county Auditor. Many citizens of Milford.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

5.) *Jayne's Expectorant.*—This is undoubtedly the most valuable, (as it is decidedly the most papular) medicine of its kind, ever introduced in this State. The demand for it has been constant and increasing, from the time it was first offered for sale here to the present time; numurous testimonials of its real worth and usefulness, from very many of our citizens, might be produced, but a trial will satisfy all, that it is a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Hoarseness, Spiting of blood, and all kinds of Pulmonary Affections.—Bangor (Me.) Daily Whig,

From the Rev. A. R, Hinckley,
Franklin, Ia, March 19, 1841,

Dr. Jayne—Your medicines have been in nearly every case successful, especially the Expectorant, I have received much benefit from the use of it myself, and one of my nearest neighbors, who had been aflicted from childhood with the Asthma so severely as nearly to suffocate her during the paroxysm which returned about once a week, has been, to all appearance' permanently cured,
A. R, HINCKLEY,

Owego, N, Y, July 27, 1841,

Dear Sir—We want some more of your medicines particularly the Expectorant, which gives universal satisfaction.
Respectfully yours,
SLOSSON & WILLIAMS.
Dr, D, JAYNE.

Binghampton, N, Y, May 31, 1841

Dr, Jayne,—Dear Sir,—Your Expectorant is in great demand and sells well, and is very popular; your Vermifuge is much used, as also your Sanative Pills,
Yours, &c, BENJAMIN GREENE,
Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa.

ASSEMBLY.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself as a candidate for a seat in the State Legislature, at the ensuing general election, and if elected, will serve you faithfully to the best of my ability.
JONATHAN KNEPPER.
Southampton tp, Aug. 25.

ASSEMBLY.

IN accordance with the wish of numerous friends, I submit myself to the voters of Somerset county as a candidate for the *ASSEMBLY* at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit their support. GEO. MOWRY.
Somerset, Aug. 25.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

AT the solicitation of numerous friends throughout the county. I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.
SAMUEL GAUMER.
Southampton tp, Aug, 25, '46

NOTICE.

Estate of John Wigle, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of John Wigle, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he requests all persons indebted to said estate to attend at his residence, on Thursday the 1st of October next, prepared to settle, and those having claims against said estate, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.
ABNER YODER.
Aug. 25, '46-6t* Adm'r

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general ellection, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.
SOLOMON KNEE,
may 26 1846,

Sheriffalty.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.
JAMES PARSON.
Somerset tp. May 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the electors of Somerset County:

FELLOW CITIZENS: — Thankful for the very liberal support received on a former occasion, I again offer myself as a candidate for

SHERIFF,

and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office correctly.
SAMUEL GRIFFITH.
Jenner tp. July 14, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Thankful for the vote I received on a previous occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing electon. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.
june 16,'46. JACOB C. SPEICHER

SHERIFFALTY

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office. JOHN O. KIMMEL.
may 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.
JACOB CUSTER.
Rockingham Furnace, June 23, 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of a number of friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

COMMISSIONER,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. If elected, I will discharge the duties of the office with impartiality.
WM. F. DIVELY,
Berlin, June 23, 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER,

Sould I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your sufferages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.
JACOB LAMBERT (of J.)
Stonycreek tp. May, 26, '46.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, — I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner

at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.
JOHN MONG.
Stonycreek tp. June 2, 1846.

Commissioner.

FELLOW CITIZENS; Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed.
FREDERICK WEIMER.
Somerst, May 26. 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **County Commissioner,** at the ensuing election, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.
JOHN P. H. WALKER,
Addison tp, july 28, 1846.

STRAY MARE.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Elklick township, Somerset county, on the 28th of June, 1846,

One sorrel mare with ball face

about four years old last spring, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs. VALENTINE TISE.
july 28,'46

"Pro Bono Publico."

SHERIFF'S SALES.

THE Sheriff of Somerset County will offer for sale by public outcry, in the Borough of Somerset on Friday the 28th day of August 1846, the following real estate—

A tract of land, situate in Turkeyfoot township, containing 200 acres, more or less, as the property of Michael Firestine.

A tract of land, situate in Addison tp., containing 150 acres, more or less, as the property of John Bell.

A tract of land, situate in Addison township, containing 100 acres, more or less, as the property of Henry Rook.

A tract of land, situate in Conemaugh township, containing 200 acres, more or less, as the property of Thomas Riffle.

A house and lot in the Borough of Somerset, as the property of Samuel Lint.

A tract of land in Addison township containing 270 acres, more or less; and one other tract, containing 260 acres, more or less, as the property of Thomas Bird.

A tract of land, situate in Somerset township, containing 152 acres, more or less, as the property of Jacob Skallis.

A tract of land in Stonycreek township containing 150 acres, more or less, as the property of Henry Keller.

A house and lot in Stoystown, as the property of Lobingier Kimmel.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for trial at August term 1846, commencing on Monday the 31st day.

Godard	vs	Hartzell
Millers assignee	vs	Clarke
Neff	vs	Ankeny
Flick	vs	Hanna
Garman	vs	Neff & Rankin
Summy & wife	vs	Tisue & wife
Summy et al	vs	Tisue
Knopsdyder	vs	Imhoff
Kimmel	vs	Kimmel
Scott	vs	Swank
Hunter	vs	Brant
Garretson	vs	Countryman et al
Robinson & Frisbe	vs	Flick
Rankin's use	vs	Neff et al
Young	vs	Meese bail &c
Wable	vs	Wable
Same	vs	Augustine
Foust	vs	Custer
Griffith	vs	Richards
Hoover	vs	Philippi
Long's use	vs	Saylor
Same	vs	Same
Barns use	vs	Kimmel
Kimmel	vs	Shockey
Robinson & Frisbie	vs	Meese
Koontz	vs	Koontz
Moyer	vs	Moyer et al
Chorpenning	vs	Putman
Schell's use	vs	Cummins
Chorpenning's use	vs	Stoner
Lenhart	vs	Lenhart

A. J. OGLE.
Aug. 4 1846. Prothonotary

Orphans' Court Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on Tuesday the 1st day of September next, the following real estate late of Henry Geisey dec'd.

Three Lots of Ground,

lying contiguous to Berlin borough, bounded by Main cross street on the north, Mulberry alley on the west, and Cherry alley on the south, numbered on the general plan of said town 28, 29 and 30.

Also one other lot, on which are erected a one-story house and stable, adjoining lot of William Shunk on the west, and other lot of Henry Geisey.

Also one other lot, numbered 17, adjoining the last mentioned on the west.

Also lot number 16 on the general plan of said town, adjoining the lot of the Rev. William Conrad.

Terms:—One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Lowry and John Geisey, Executors of said deceased. By order of the court,
WM. H. PICKING,
Aug. 4,'46. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said County, on the 14th day of July A. 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

ON motion of Sam'l W. Pearson, Esq., the court confirm the inquisition, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Moses, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset, on the 7th September, A. D. (1846) And accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Jacob Moses, dec'd at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 14th day, July A. D. 1846.
WM H PICKING,
july 21, '46 Clerk.

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longe ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE pamphlet laws passed at the session of 1846, have been received at my office, and are ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

Proth'y office, July 21, '46. } A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary

Notice.

THE collectors of militia fines, in the several districts of this county, are required by by law, to settle off the whole amount of their duplicates within sixty days, from the time at which they were received. Those who neglect to do so, will be held liable for the amount remaining unpaid, as no exonerations will be made after the time above specified,

By order of the Com'rs.
R. L. STEWART,
July 21, '46. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WE command you, that you attach William Armstrong, late of your County, by all and singular his Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Somerset, in and for said county, on the last Monday of August next, there to answer George Pile, of a plea of debt, not exceeding $150. And we further command you, the said Sheriff, that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, or any of them may be attached, so that they, and every of them, be and appear before the said Court, at the day and place aforesaid, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the Court therein: And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President Judge of our said Court, at Somerset, this 11th day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.
july 13, '46 6t.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans court held at Somerset on and for said county on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Judge thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Rogers Marshall and John Tantlinger, administrators of John Graham, dec'd.

And now to wit, July 15th, A D 1846. On petition of F. B. Murdock, intermarried with Mary E. one of the daughters of said John Graham, dec'd.

The Court grant a rule on Phœbe Marshall, administratrix of Rogers Marshall, dec'd, who was one of the administrators of said John Graham, dec'd, and on John Tantlinger, who was also one of the administrators of said John Graham, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 7th day of September 1846, and shew cause if any they have why the confirmation should not be taken off said account, and the same referred to Auditors for settlement and adjustment.

Extract from the Records, certified this 15th day of July 1846.

WM H PICKING,
july 28 46-6t Clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale OF Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Friday the 28th day of August next, the following real estate, late the estate of David Clifford, deceased, viz:

One tract of Land,

containing 352¾ acres, adjoining lands of John Boyd, lands belooging to Jackson Furnace, and vacant lands, and the line between Somerset and Westmoreland counties—about **80 ACRES** cleated, with a log cabin and stable thereon erected—situate upon the Stoystown & Greensburg turnkike road, in Jenner township.

TERMS: one third in hand, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds,

Attendance will be given by John Clifford, Administrator of said dec'd.

By the Court
W. H. PICKING,
July 21 1846. Clerk.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

GRAND MILITARY

Encampment on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of September 1846, at Somerset, Pa

The undersigned Committees of Invitation and arrangement appointed by the Somerset Guards and the citizens of Somerset, on the 4th day of July inst., take great pleasure in announcing to the several Regiments, Battalions and companies of organized Volunteers of Somerset, Fayette, Greene, Westmoreland, Indiana, Cambria, Blair and Bedford counties, Penna., and of Alleghany county, Md., that a military encampment is contemplated at Somerset, to commence on Tuesday the 22d day of September next, and to continue four days. Special invitations will in a few days be directed to the commanding officers of all the companies in the above named counties, whose names can be ascertained.

We need scarcely say, that whether as citizens or soldiers, we will be prepared to greet all with a cordial reception and to render their visit pleasant and agreeable.

SAM'L W. PEARSON, JOHN C. KURTZ,
G. CHORPENNING, Jr. JOHN NEFF,
A. J. OGLE, WM. P. AMKENY,
THOS. E. OGDEN.

Committee of Invitation.

Isaac Ankeny.	C. F. Mitchell,
J. R. Edie,	Jas. H. Benford,
John McCreery,	Joseph Cummins,
S. Gebhart,	Wm. B. Coffroth,
S. Gaither,	Philip Husband,
M. Tredwell,	R. L. Stewart,
Wm. H. Picking,	B. F. Beatiy,
Daniel Flick.	

Committe of Arrangement.

☞ Editors of newspapers in the counties above mentioned are requested to copy.

JURY LIST.

For August Term 1846,

(COMMENCING ON THE 31st DAY.)

GRAND JURORS.

Somerset br.	John O. Kimmel
	John Witt
Somerset tp.	Daniel Stahl
	John Benford of T,
	Sam'l will
	John Gardiner
	Jocob Young of G.
	Jacob Weller
Jenner	John Duncan
	Samuel Griffith
	Wm. Hoover
Addison	James Campbell
Shade	Henry Ling
Elklick	P. Miller of Jona.
	Benj. Wilhelm
	Thomas Potter
Berlin	Charles Heffley
Turkeyfoot	Jacob Gearhart
Brothers valley	Philip Umberger
	Solomon Barkley
	W. Johnston
Milford	Charles Cramer
Conemaugh	Michael Stuffi
Allgeheny	Samuel Boyer

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Southampton,	Samuiel Close
	Daniel Fichtner,
Summit,	Peter Heckart,
	Abm. H. Miller,
Somerset br.	Benj. Woolley,
	Martin Halterbaum,
	Jacob Myers,
	John Hugus,
Somerset tp.	Henry Baker,
	Jacob Koontz,
	John Marteeny Sr.
	Jeremiah Snyder,
	Philip Mowry,
	David Smith,
	Jacob Snyder,
Shade	John Foust.
Stonycreek	James Cook,
	John A Miller,
	Jacob Fike,
	Daniel P. Walker,
	Martin Moyer,
	Jacob Brandt,
Conemaugh	Henry Heckman,
Paint	Peter Berkeypile,
	Joseph Berkey,
	Joseph Lehman,
Brothersvalley	Jacob Cover
	Jno. Atchison jr.
	Jacob Miller,
	Jesse Long,
	Jacob Good,
Stoytown	C. Beam,
	Jos. Johnson,
Addison	Wm. Campbell,
	Daniel Turney
	John Harizell,
Quemahoning	Daniel Zimmerman,
	Benj. Bowman,
	Henry Peterson,
Milford	John Critchfield,
	Peter Putman,
	Geo, Scott
	Ludwig Sanner,
	Jacob Schrack,
Elklick	Robert Patton.
Jenner	Geo. Snyder,
	Michael Kring,
Turkeyfoot	Jno. Bowlsby,

Somerset, July 14, '46.

BLANK SUMMONS'
For Sale at this Office.

Somerset county, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 15th day of July, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Griffith, Sen. deceased.

Now to wit, July 15th, 1846. The court appoint Sam'l W Pearson, Samuel Gaither and Isaac Hugus, Esquires, auditors to make distribution among the legatees, &c, mentioned in will of said deceased, according to law and report.

Extract from the record of said court certified this 15th day of July, 1846.

W H PICKING,
Clerk,

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above commission, the undersigned auditors, will meet at the Hotel of Wm H Picking in Somerset Borough, on Thursday the 27th day August next, to perform the duty enjoined upon them, at which time and place all persons interested are notified to attend if they see proper.

S W PEARSON,
SAMUEL GAITHER,
ISAAC HUGUS,
Somerset, July 21, '46. Auditors.

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL,

Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespecifully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1846 1y.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of over and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 5th Monday of August next, (31st day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1846.

JACOB PHILIPPI, *Sheriff.*

BLANK
PROMISORY NOTES,
For sale at this Office.

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES. **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

VALUABLE Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known **TAVERN STAND AND FARM,**

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq, on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,

Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
july22 '45-tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 7th day of September next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The final Account of Michael Snyder and Henry Snyder, acting administrators of Dewalt Snyder, deceased.

The Account of John Snyder, administrator of Ann Boyer, deceased.

WM. H. PICKING,
August 4, 1846. Clerk.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset Couaty, of February Term 1846. No. 174.

IN the matter of the application of "The German Reformed Congregation, at Beam's Church" of Somerset township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, for a charter of Incorporation.

AND now to wit: 15th July, 1846. The Petition of the aforesaid Church, was presented to the court praying for a charter of incorporation, and the court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein, set forth and contained appearing to be lawful, and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed, and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county for three weeks, that the application has been made.

By the court.
A. J. OGLE, Prothonotary.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

From the Norridgework (Me.) Journal. 5) WE publish the following, as among the many evidences which we are constantly receiving of the increasing popularity of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. We have no interest in "puffing" it—any further than we have a desire to promote the health and happiness of our fellow creatures, who are wasting away with those complaints, for which this medicine is an absolute remedy. And in calling the attention of the public to it, we are in the faithful discharge of our duty.

New Portland, Nov, 4, 1842.

Mr. Pratt,—Sir: I wish you to send me 3 bottles of Jayne's Expectorant, and in connection, I would say, that I deem it an invalnable medicine, and an article that no family should be without it for a single day. I have used it for two years in my family, and have always found it a quick and efficient remedy for tightness of the lungs, produced by long protracted colds, which produce the short hacking cough, the premonitor of Consumption, in which it so frequently terminates in this climate. If properly and seasonably administered, it will effecually break up the most violent colds, and thereby prevent the many violent fevers so frequently consequent upon them.—I would most cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public in all cases of that uature, as invaluable.

JOHN H. WEBSTER.

CHOLICS AND FRETTING OF INFANTS.

Every mother should have Jayne's Carminative. It is the very thing they need for their children, as it immediately cures the cholic, and allays all irritation of the stomach and bowels.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

THE WARM WEATHER.

4) THE sudden changes of the weather, during this season of the year, exercise a most baneful effect on the human system, debiltating and prostrating it.—The stomach and bowels become deranged, giving timely notice to all, who are inclined to give attention to the warning voices of nature. At such times 'Jayne's Carminative" never fails to, afford immediate relief, checking the disease and restoriug the patient to vigorous health. Mothers cannot be too cautious with their children during this month, and the month following, and in earliest stages of the summer disease, whether from teething, oppressive heat, or other causes, they should at once resort to this never failing remedy. Hundreds of certificates from respectable persons in this city, are in possession of the proprietor, ready to exhibit to all who may desire to see them at his office, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Life! Life!! Life!!!

"All that a man hath will he give for life," so we find recorded in the most ancient and best of books, but as we see thousands dying around us with Consumption, Croup, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting blood, and other Pulmonary affections, we are led to doubt the correctness of the above assertion, especially since it is so well known that a certain remedy may be obtained, which always arrests those diseases.

Dr, JAYNE'S EXPECTORAMT never fails to give relief, and cures after every means have failed. This can be and has been proved in thousands of instances, where it has effected radical cure, after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

WOOL! WOOL!!

GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of Hepatiles or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debilty; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he compains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞ OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.

John L. Snyder, Somerset.
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville.
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jesner Cross roads.
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if t were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON.
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, rnd have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
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Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville,
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M' A. Ross, Petersburgh,
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G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset,
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Welffley, Salisbury
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads,
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.